Bellefonte Patriot.

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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three timesfor one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year,it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be

MILITIA LAW.

The following summary of *that part* of the new Militia Law of most interest to the public we give for the satisfaction of our readers. The divisions to remain as at present established. Each division to consist of two brigades, but a third may be formed by the Major and Brigadier Generals if necesary. Each brigade to contain not less than 2100 men, and to consist of not more than twelve nor less than eight companies. Each company to contain not less than 70 nor more than 150 men. Additional companies to be organized by the field officers when necessary.

Captains of companies to cause the militia to be enrolled between the first of April and first Monday of May of 1822, and every subsequent year and to deliver a copy of his roll to the brigade inspector on or before the day of regimental or batalion training.

An adjutant general to be appointed by the governor for three years and removable for neglect of duty, whose salary to be $300 per annum.

The militia to be officered as follows: To each division a major general and two aids with the rank of major. To each brigade a brigadier general with an aid brigade major and quarter master to rank as captain, and one brigade inspector. To each regiment the present field and staff officers. To each company, one captain, one first and second lieutenant. The brigadier general, brigade inspector and field officers of regiments to be elected on the first Monday of June next, by the enrolled militia. The elections to be held for each battalion and returns made in a similar manner to the returns of the general elections for the several districts of a county.

The brigadier general and field officers to elect the major general for the division on the first Monday of July next. The returns to be made to the brigade inspector of the first brigade of the division.

The commanding officers of the militia to be elected on the third Monday of August next; but if one third of the enrolled militia do not vote, the field officers to appoint; but they may select the persons having the highest number of votes if they think proper. The company officers to appoint the non-commissioned officers.—The companies to be numbered arranged by the field officers of the regiment, and the officers to rank according to the number of their companies,—when their commissions are of the same date, but the oldest in commission to rank highest.

The returns of elections or appointments to be forwarded to the secretary of the commonwealth. Officers to be commissioned till the 3d of August 1828. No person to be a commissioned officer who is not a citizen of the commonwealth, and all officers to reside within the bounds of their commands, except company officers where popular persons cannot be found within the bounds of the company.

The militia to be trained in companies on the first *Tuesday* of May; and in battalions or regiments at the discretion of the field officers, commencing on the second Monday of May, and continuing in the order directed by the brigade inspector on every day of the week but Saturday and Sunday. Minors under the age of 21 years are not obliged to train.

The fines for not training are as follows: every field officer $5—every captain and staff officer $3—every subaltern officer $2—and every other person one dollar.

Courts of appeal to be appointed for every battalion by the commanding officer of the regiment to meet on the second Monday of June, the members to be under oath or affirmation. The brigade inspector to collect all fines and to issue warrants for that purpose. A board of field officers to be assembled after the warrants have issued, to grant relief to all persons improperly enrolled, &c. Where officers are not elected in any battalion or regiment, or who when elected, neglect to enroll and train the militia or make proper return, the brigade inspector to collect two dollars from every person, and to issue his warrant for that purpose.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Sir Francis Burdet has received the following sentence:

To be imprisoned in the King's bench Prison for three months, and to pay a fine of two thousand pounds, for an alleged libel on the government Sir Francis was immediately conveyed to the above prison.

We understand that soon after the judgment of the court of King's bench was pronounced upon Sir Farncis Burdett, several gentlemen, the most distinguished among the ranks of the opposition in parliament, waited upon the worthy baronet, and requested his permission that a subscription should be proposed to the public for the purpose of thereby raising the sum of 2,000*l.* to pay the fine imposed upon him. The request was accompanied by an assurance that the acquiescence of Sir Francis would be esteemed as a favor by his political friends, who, in proposing such a measure, have no other object in view than to obtain the means of expressing their concurrence in the feelings that prompted him to write the letter which has brought upon him the unfriendly notice of the ministers. We learn that Sir Francis Burdett expressed his gratitude for the proposition, but requested that time may be allowed him to think on the propriety of accepting their offer.

Sir Francis Burdett was followed from Westminster Hall to the king's bench by a great number of persons, who continued cheering him the whole way. On entering the prison the worthy baronet turned round and bowed to the multitude. We are happy to learn that he is comfortably accommodated, occupying the same room, which lord Cochrane did. He was visited in the course of the day by a number of his friends, and seemed very cheerful. Yesterday morning he took a walk for some time on the terrance in front of the marshal's house, and appeared in excellent spirits.

FRANCE.

Private letters lately received from France represent this country to be in a very unsettled state. The measures pursued by *Louis Le Desire* since his restoration appear not to have been very desirable on the part of his subjects. The men whom he called to his councils, are represented as being selfish, corrupt, and inimical to the people's rights. "France, says one writer is a robust body covered with vermin, that suck its blood and irritate it." Not only have these men imposed arbitrary restrictions upon the press, but, in those cases where individuals have been brought to trial on political charges, the jurymen have been chosen from the very men of the party who were avowedly in opposition to the accused—and the prefects who superintend this department, have been known to give written instructions to their adjuncts, to make their selections with due regard to the will of the monarch. Every challenge of a jurymen is thus rendered illusory; and the judges the mere creatures of the crown, are rewarded with places, and pensions, in proportion to the severity of the sentences which they pronounce in political cases. To administer in France is now to carry on the police for the profit of the government. The liberal party have strong hopes of succeeding in obtaining a majority, at the approaching election of representatives. In that case something may be done to calm the prevailing ferment.

We question, however, whether the French people will rest satisfied with any thing short of a complete recognition of their rights; and this, it seems no less evident, is not to be expected at the hands of a man possessing such strong prejudices as are known to influence the present sovereign. He has grown old in his attachments to the "divine rights of kings," and these attachments he will carry with him to the grave. Meanwhile his misrule seems to be preparing France for some new convulsion; the issue of which cannot be doubtful, when it is recollected that the people who have been taught by experience to avoid those shoals, which formerly occasioned thier shipwreck, and that the science of governing is not now considered so complex as it formerly was in Europe. "The people observes an intelligent American residing at Paris, are tired of being *gulled* by men in power, who like the oarsman in a boat look one way and pull another. The time will come, and that probably at no distant period, when it will be impossible for an unpopular ministry to hold its ground, because unpopular measures will find no man bold enough to abet them, in defiance of public opinion. The Press must and *will* be free; this is the most powerful corrective to injustice."—We need scarcely go any further than France, to look for a reason why the *Holy Alliance* thought it prudent to abandon their hostile intentions as to Spain Portugal and Naples; and so long as the same feeling pervades the French nation, we think the allied sovereigns will not be rash in embarking in a contest, which portends so much danger to their own power.

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

Another solemn warning.—In the morning of Saturday the 25th ult. a most melancholy casuality occurred in the family of Mr. D. Johnson, a respectable farmer of Morris township in this county. His son a lad about 15 years of age, had just returned from hunting, and while carrying his rifle which was left charged across the room to a place of safety, had necessarily to pass close by a weavers loom against, which the trigger of the gun touched, when she went off and shot his sister Sarah, who was engaged in some domestic employment in the same apartment, dead upon the spot! the ball passing through the head at the temples. The deceased was about seventeen years of age, amiable and interesting and but a moment before was the pride and consolation of her parents in their declining years. But how sad the reverse! which leaves on the mind an irresistible conviction of the awful truth, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

The frequent accidents of this kind are the more astonishing when we think how trifling the precautions necessary to prevent them, and we hope that a knowledge of the above may induce those who keep fire arms in their houses, to additional care in their management. *Examiner.*

Louisiana and Florida When the great extent of the Florida cession (36,000,000 of acres) is considered and how small was the extent of the French part of St. Domingo and that much of it was uncleared and uncultivated we must perceive that if a small proportion of the lands be rich and good enough for sugar coffe, and cacao, it must be as beneficia as a large West India Island. The sugar, coffe, and cacao, planters will have abundant land for grass, grain, ground provisions, cattle, hogs, sheep, fuel building, cooperage boats, and all other useful and necessary purposes, on very moderate terms, so as to enable them to work every acre of their good soil. They may join to their sugar estates, plantations of coffee cotton, olives, grape vines, dates, oranges, pine apples, figs and other things which are produced on poorer lands in climates sufficiently warm, and which do not require so many hands as sugar.

It is said that mahogany, and several other woods of the coasts and Islands on and near the Mexican Gulf, particularly the dye woods, and the animal dye, called *cochineal*, are found in Florida, proving the power of its southern climate, and adding to its value to us.

The production of the poppy, and the preparation of opium, and the sweet oil of its seed, may be confidently expected.

The Island of Cuba, distant only one hundred and five miles, is famous for its bees, its wax, and its beautiful, fine and abundant honey. Florida holds forth similar advantages and the production of the myrtle wax.

If any part of our country can support plantations of the cork tree it must be East Florida—That wood grows in Europe south of Bordeaux.

The value of *irrigation*, or the watering of grounds, is every way important, but most so in light soils, favored with productive climates. The numerous rivers authorises us to expect great crops from even sandy lands, which can be thus irrigated. The orange and the vine are regularly watered in Portugal and Madeira with great profit.

Governors & Legislators Compensation; Stay Law

ATTROCIOUS & BLOODY MASSACRE.

The following extract of a letter written on board the Macedonian, and received this morning gives the first direct information of the bloody conduct of the Spaniards in South America towards our fellow citizens.

Extract of a letter, dated United States frigate Macedonian, Callao Nov. 11 1820.

"As you no doubt long before you receive this, will have heard of the outrage which has been committed on our flag here, I will briefly state to you what I was an eye witness of, and what has since transpired. On the night of the 6th instant at half past twelve, lord Cochrane sent in fourteen boats to cut out a Spanish frigate (the Esmeralda) of 36 guns; she was lying within musket shot of the batteries, with 18 gun boats and two brigs of 18 guns each around her. He succeeded in gaining possession of her in about fifteen minutes. We lay about a half a cables length astern of her. As soon as she had cut her cables and paid her head off shore, the batteries, the castles, bulks, and in fact every thing that could mount a gun, began to play away upon her; upon us, and even upon the inoffensive merchantmen in the harbor. We and all the American and English merchantmen immediately slipped our cables, and as the wind was very light, it was some time before we could get out of reach of their guns. It appeared to me that they pointed their guns particularly at us. The shot flew about us thicker than if we had been engaged with a vessel of the same force within musket shot. But, as is usual with cowards, they are too much confused to take deliberate aim; otherwise they would have sunk us in ten minutes. The only injury we received was our cross jack-yard shot away with a little of the running rigging. Immediately on slipping our cables, we paid the ship's head the contrary way to the Esmeralda's, and kept her so until out of gun shot, at least half a mile apart; so that it is self-evident there could be no mistake in their firing at us. If any other proof was wanting, the fact that we picked up at least a dozen musket balls on board, after the affair, would immediately set it at rest.

On the morning of the 7th we sent as usual a boat on shore to market, with Mr. Marshall, midshipman, of New York, son of Dr. Marshall, of the navy yard, and nine men: when the boats crew were ordered to toss their oars by Mr. Marshall, being close to the wharf, the soldiers on guard fired into her; killed Mr. Marshall and four of the men; four more badly wounded, and one only escaped to bring the news. Those who were not killed or wounded at first were pelted while in the water with stones, by these blood thirsty villians. There is no excuse for them; there could be no mistake; the American flag was flying in her; the same boat went on shore every morning. The crew were selected as being the most trusty and peaceable men in the ship. Mr. Marshall was selected that morning, as particular confidence could be placed in him, though but a boy of perhaps eighteen. It is impossible for me to describe the sensation this affair has caused on board; the feelings of all are almost wound up to frenzy for their murdered shipmates, and the indignity offered to our flag. But I have not yet done.

On the morning of the 9th, the schooner Rampert, of Baltimore got under way, by agreement with the authorities on shore to receive her cargo. Immediately, on her coming within gun shot of the castles, they opened on her, with all the vessels, gun boats, &c. in the harbor. The captain and officers as there was little wind, and that right on shore, immediately abandoned her and she sunk before the numerous gun boats who came out to take, could get her on shore. We now communicate with the shore but by a flag of truce. I hope we shall communicate no other way. It is that proud flag which humbled the haughty Briton, to be wantonly insulted by pusillanimous, cowardly lilly-livered Spaniards? Are our innocent shipmates, the pride and future hope of our country, to be thus wantonly massacreed and butchered, and even denied christian burial?

There is, in my opinion but one way to make them atone for it, and I hope that without a moment's deliberation. At the time Mr. Marshall was murdered, captain Downs and Mr. Rodgers were in Lima. On captain Downes' passing the Vice Roy's palace, several officers and citizens were overheard to say, "there goes the rascal, we will have his blood next." The excuses made by the government for all these outrages is, that they were committed by an enraged populace. I have before heard of mobs committing the greatest excesses, resisting the civil and military power, flying in the face of justice; but never, until now did I hear of a mob, which at the most could not consist of 1500 men taking possession of castles, armed vessels, batteries and gun boats defended by at least 3000.

Captain Downes and Mr. Rodgers had to disguise themselves to get on board. Captain Downs left all his baggage and two servants in Lima; whether he will ever get them or not is uncertain.

P. S. A flag of truce has just come off, which brings the news that Mr. Marshall is not dead, but wounded and in the hospital. 13th November." *N. Y. Even. Post.*

Extract of a letter from Gibralter, dated December 18th 1820.

"I have made a pedestrian excursion to San Roque, a small town about six miles distant—the only Spanish town I have seen. On the way, with one of my friends, we stopped at the Spanish lines for a passport. Accidentally, we got into a barber's shop where passports are given to Spaniards. Here we tried to speak Spanish, for not one in the family knew a word of English; but we made most ridiculous work of it. Like all Spanish barbers, our passport officer was a surgeon on a small scale. The shop was hung with long locks of hair, strings of teeth arranged in festonans, fancets, razors, &c, &c, and in one corner stood an old basket-hilted sword, with *Mambrino's helmet*, otherwise called a shaving basin. When it was discovered that we were Americans, two of the girls went to the kitchen and brought a bake pan with coal, which was placed at the door, and fire put into it. On enquiring why it was done, they evaded our question; but we had no doubt they intended to prevent the spreading of any contagion we might have brought with us.

We met several persons going to the garrison. Women ride mules or donkies, with a very old fashioned equipage; a frame shaped like a saw-horse is put on the stuffed cushion which supplies the place of a saddle, the woman sits sideways, commonly attended by a man on foot, who pulls the rein, or cudgels the beast as occasion requires.

On the way we saw no less than three wooden crosses by the road-side, were men were murdered. Almost all the ground is uncultivated. However, we saw several men plowing: for you will recollect that it is not so cold here as is New England at this season, I wear no over-coat, and am now sitting with my window open. Grounds are sometimes enclosed with prickly pears, which grow five or six feet high, and bear fruit.—The orange and lemon trees are covered with fruit the grass is green, and the liltle gardens have cabbages, lettuce, and radishes, of all sizes.

On our return, we stopped at a cottage built of reeds, which much resemble Indian corn stalks, to get a little refreshment and to see how people looked that lived in a cot house. We found nobody but an old man and his wife, who were at dinner, eating bread and a *nameless hash*. Fire place they had none of course—for they are almost unknown except in the houses of English and Americans; but the old lady cooked her meat over a chafing dish and if we might be allowed to judge from the eating, it was good. The ground formed the floor, a few benches and *flag bottomed chairs* were arranged about the room, and numberless little things, as knives, combs, and brushes the good woman's fan and rosary, were stowed away among the basket work, of which the walls were constructed.—They gave us a bottle of pleasant Malaga wine and a loaf of bread, for about *twenty cents*, and invited us to sit and eat and drink. They had Indian corn which they gave some fine fowls and a very fat pig; and then their dinner being done the old lady sat down by the door to work, and talk with the foreigners who could not speak Spanish. From this humble door we had an extensive view of the Rock of Gibralter, and the Spanish and African mountains.

By a journal of the weather which I have examined yesterday in the Commercial Library here, I found the thermometer to range in winter from 58 to 60; and was informed by the Librarian that the hottest day in fourteen years was 85 or 86. The climate is delightful to me, notwithsanding the easterly winds have prevailed every day since we have been here till to day.

Letters recently received from Cape Haytien speak in the highest terms of the service rendered by the accidental arrival of the United States sloop of war Ontario off the cape during the recent troubles in in that quarter. Great praise is given by those who were eye-witnesses of his conduct to Capt. Wolcott Chauncey, the commander of the Ontario. To his generous interposition and politic arrangements, it is beleived that the whites, British as well as Americans, are indebted for the protection of their lives from menace, if not from general massacre, and their property from plunder, during the tumults. He was about to Sail, supposing the presence of the Ontario no longer necessary: but, being requested by the American merchants to remain, he did so until tranquillity was restored. We are glad to find our public vessels so usefully employed.

The United Foreign Missionary Society of New York acknowledg the receipt of $4689 82 cents, from various contributors during the month of March.

The Patriot.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right'

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

On motion of John Blanchard esq. *John G. Miles* and *Samuel M Green*, esqrs. were admitted to practice law in the several courts of Centre county.

MARRIED—On the 5th instant, in Clearfield county, by Esquire Bell, Mr. *George Brown*, to Miss *Eliza Straw*.

——— On Thursday the 19th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Rossman, Mr. *Daniel Houser*, to Miss ——— *Shenk*, of Howard township.

Whether from the prospect of a war in Europe or, some other cause, flour has advanced in price, lately, in philadelphia. It has been sold at $4 a barrel—and it is said that the millers in Chester county, have received instructions from their factors, to purchase all the wheat they can get. *P. Intel.*

The population of New Jersey is 277,575—an increase since 1810 of 32 015. At that period the state contained 245,562 inhabitants—in 1800, 211,149.

It appears by a statement recently made by the marshals of the eastern and western district of Pennsylvania, that the aggregate population is 1,046,844. In 1810, when the last census was taken, the whole population of the state was 820,091; so that the increase in ten years amounts to 226,753 souls.

Governors and Legislators.

The following has been obligingly communicated by a member of congress, who spared no pains to make the statement accurate.

Compensation to the Governors and Legislators, of the States, 1821.

		Gov. per annum.	Legislators per day
1	New Hampshire	$1200	$2 00
2	Massachusetts	2666 67	2 00
3	Rhode Island	*600	1 00
4	Connecticut	1100	†1 50
5	Vermont	750	1 50
6	New York	5000	4 00
7	New Jersey	‡2500	2 50
8	Pennsylvania	4000	3 00
9	Delaware	1000	2 50
10	Maryland	2666 67	4 00
11	Virginia	2333 33	4 00
12	North Carolina	2500	3 00
13	South Carolina	3500	3 20
14	Georgia	3000	5 00
15	Kentucky	2000	2 00
16	Tennessee	2000	4 00
17	Ohio	1200	3 00
18	Louisiana	7500	4 00
19	Indiana	1000	2 00
20	Mississippi	3500	5 00
21	Illinois	1000	3 00
22	Alabama	2350	5 00
23	Maine	1500	2 00
24	Missouri	2000	4 00

* The governor of Rhode Island is paid at the pleasure of the legislature—usually about 400 per annum; and perquisite about 200 dollars. The legislators are paid by their immediate constituents, usually about one dollar per diem.

† The senators of Connecticut receive two dollars per diem.

‡ The salary of the governor of New Jersey is 2000 per annum; but he has perquisites amounting to about $500 additional.

The foregoing tabular view of the compensation of the several governors and legislators, of the United States, is derived from such sources as are believed to be entitled to full credit; and is offered for publication under an impression that it will be interesting to many readers. To render the table more complete it might perhaps be added, that the salary of the president of the United States is 25,000 dollars per annum—and the pay of members of congress eight dollars per diem. *Niles' Reg.*

Extract of a letter from *Bethany*, Wayne Co. dated 31st March, 1821.

Mr. Hutter,

You will please give the following an insertion in your paper: The meeting was held on the evening that Mr. Meredith arrived in Bethany, to take upon himself the duties of the offices, to which he has so lately been appointed, and as is usual when great men come amongst us—he was greeted by the tolling of bells, firing of guns and the blowing of horns, &c.

The meeting cannot be designated as one of any particular party, and I think I may safely say that the resolution fully expresses the voice of the people of the county; and meetings of the like nature have been held in many parts of the county—and remonstrances against the continuance of Mr. Meredith in office, have already been returned in Bethany, signed by at least three hundred persons—and many others yet in circulation.—Easton Cent.

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Wayne, held at the house of *Eliphalet Kellogg*, in Bethany on the 30th of March 1821, the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Considering that we live under the only true republican government on earth, and a constitution that guarantees to the people the exclusive right to govern, under which we believe our chief magistrate is bound to observe the will of the people, in making appointments of officers, who are to rule over them, when their voice is fully ascertained; and inasmuch as Governor Hiester has appointed to the offices in republican *Wayne*, a man who is despised by every person who has the least regard for the credit of this county, and who has one spark of republicanism in his bosom, a man who was not recommended by a single individual in the county for the offices, and who was unable to procure a recommendation for that purpose without resorting to "*trick* and *unfair dealing*," to the exclusion of men who were recommended by three-fourths of the taxable inhabitants of this county, against whose ability and integrity nothing can be said—to the exclusion of men who are borne down with infirmities occasioned by the hardships and privations in the tented fields during our revolutionary, and late struggles, against monarchy & oppression, therefore

Resolved, That we view with unreserved contempt the conduct of Governor Hiester in appointing *Thomas Meredith*, to the offices of this county, who is a monarchist, and who has been educated to despise our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the editors of the Easton Centinel, and Spirit of Pennsylvania, each be furnished with a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary for publication.

JONATHAN JENNINGS, *Chairman.*
JOHN RAYMOND, *Secretary.*

STAY LAW.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the first four sections of an act entitled "An act for the appraisement of estates taken in execution" passed on the twenty-eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall be and the same is hereby continued in force for and during the term of one year from and after the twenty eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one. And no real property now in execution and which has been appraised and for the delivery of which bonds have been given, according to the provisions of the said law, shall be sold for and during the period of one year, from the twenty-eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, unless the same shall be sold for two thirds of the appraised value. *Provided*, That in the case of proceedings on personal property the debtor shall give new security for the delivery of the property according to the provisions of the said law, and the fees to be allowed to the freeholders for their service in appraising personal property as provided by said act, shall be twenty-five cents each, and no sheriff, coroner, justice of the peace, constable or supervisor shall be entitled to the benefits of this act for money collected upon execution or judgment and not paid over according to law. *And provided further*, That in every case where real or personal estate has been or shall hereafter be taken in execution and appraised, before or after the passing of this act, the defendant or defendants shall not have the benefits of the, same, unless he, she or they shall on or before the first day of August pay to the plaintiff or plaintiffs his, her or their agent or attorney the amount of interest due on such judgment or judgments.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all personal property exposed to public sale according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, if the same does not bring two thirds of the valuation on the debtor complying with the terms required by the said act, shall not be liable to be seized and taken in execution by virtue of any subsequent executions during the stay entitled by law. *Provided*, That a levy or levies may be made on the same property subject however to the preceding levy or levies.

Extract of a letter from Calloa, dated November 12th.

"The Macedonian has received on board the wounded of her boats crew, six in number, two having been killed one of the wounded is not expected to live. Several Americans who have been imprisoned on shore, have been sent off. We are now allowed to receive cargo by going within about a half a mile of the shore, and receiving it from their boats into ours—but no English or Americans are allowed to land. The schr. Rampart, I understand they have got to repair, and make every way as good as before."

Craniology—flat headed Indians.

Men are more indebted to the merchant than they generally know, or are willing to acknowledge. He improves navigation, enlarges geography, supports law, promotes medicine, civilizes the world, cultivates natuaral history, and fosters science. Among numberless occurrences that might be adduced to confirm this remark, there is one of a late date that is worthy of particular notice.

It has long been known that certain tribes of the human race, subjected the heads of their children to strong compression, and thereby altered the skulls, which was in some instances flat, and, in other cases, conical. It has, however, seldom been in the power, either of the anatomist, or of the moralist, to examine the heads of persons which had been so squeezed and disfigured. To Col. Thomos H. Perkins, of Boston, the learned are indebted for his exertions to procure the skulls of the flat headed Indians for inspection. They are now in New York, and have been admired by all the curious citizens that have seen them, since they were deposited in Michill's museum in Barclay street.

We have not had time to give a full description of these extraordinary productions and shall therefore content tourselves with such obvious remarks, as we were enabled to make during a short visit.

These skulls are flatened as if by the action of a strong weight, or mechanical power acting downward from the vertex or top of the head. This must have been begun in early infancy, and continued for the whole period of life during which the bones were yeilding and flexible. The consequence is, that the frontal bone is depressed almost to atness, or in an angle of about four or five degrees. The parietal bones are crushed down in a similar manner, and made to assume as nearly as maybe, a level surface. In two of the skulls, the coronal and sagittal sutures are much less distinct than common, and in some parts almost obliterated. The most remarkable effect of the violence thus gradually done to the cranium, is the protrusion of the parietal bones, behind the ears, to make room for the compressed and displaced brain. This configuration is such as to impart to the head a deformed and monstrous appearance.

The information given by this intelligent and public spirited gentleman, is that the artificial compression and flattening commence immediately after birth, and is more especially practised by the families of consideration and quality; and that slaves and underlings only, are permitted to wear their skulls of a natural and rounded form.

The physiological, moral, and speculative reasoning that grows out of this subject, is of great interest and extent. We understand that Col. Perkins has presented one of the narilies to Dr. Mitchill for his cabinet. *N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

The Austrians have at length marched towards Naples, and we much fear that that they will succeed in imposing their iron German yoke on the unfortunate inhabitants of that country. After what we have learned from lord Castlereagh's circular of the part taken by Great Britain in the negotiations which have led to this disastrous event, we confess that we have little hope of any successful resistance, on the part of the Neapolitans, to this most profligate and most unprovoked invasion of their territories. Lord Castlereagh's note speaks too plainly to be misunderstood. "Do what you please and what you can with Naples, my noble allies; it is true I have no money to give you; I must also to a certain extent, disavow your principles in the popular assembly to which my conduct will be submitted; but go on, in God's name, go on. Settle among yourselves what you will take in the way of mutual compensation and security; but GO ON, and prosper!" This is the plain language of his note; this is the result of that degrading system of *semi-neutrality*, to which the foreign administration of lord Castlereagh and his colleagues has reduced this generous and once preponderating country!

We have said that we "*fear*" that the Austrian armies will meet with no successful resistance. We fear this not more from our detestation of the cause for which they are marching to Naples, than the *certain* consequnces of their success on the heads of their innocent subjects, when the day of retribution shall arrive. Those short-sighted sovereigns little think how they are swelling *the grand account current*, which ever since their triumph over Napoleon, they have opened with mankind. Let them depend upon it, that account will one day be settled, and in a way more bloody and more horrible than can be found in the history of any revolution since the begining of the world.

He must be a wise man indeed who can predict all the consequences to which the renewal of hostilities may lead. Every thing seems in the outset in favor of Austria. The army of that power is numerous, and in one arm particularly, that of cavalry, it has always been excellent. The great empire of Russia is also a party against Naples. Prussia too, espouses the monarchical cause. The French government is said to countenance the invasion; and England once the proud protector of European liberty, has brought herself by the glorious war, which ended in the opinion of Mr. Bankes, in the noblest peace she had achieved for four hundred years, England has brought herself to that pass, that even if she possessed a government inclined to counteract the abominable measures of the holy alliance, she dare not stir. All seems to conspire the destruction of Naples. *London Morn. Chron.*

Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike road Company.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of the legislature of this state, books will be opened for receiving subscriptions of stock to the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike road company' at the following places, on Wednesday the 28th of May next, that is to say:—At the house of Mrs. Jacobs, in the borough of Lewistown; at the house of George Sidman, near Brown's mills; at Wm. Thompson's in Kishacoquillas valley; at the store of James Potter, and the house of George Weaver, in Pennsvalley, and at the house of Evan Miles in the borough of Bellefonte; at which places one or more of the undersigned commissioners, will attend to receive subscriptions. The books will be kept open for six hours in each day, from the 28th of May until the evening of the second of June next.

TH. BURNSIDE,
JOS. MILES,
JNO. FUREY,
JAMES POTTER,
JOHN BRISBIN,
WM. THOMPSON,
JOS. KYLE,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
JAMES BRISBIN,
WM. BROWN, JR.
WM. BRISBIN,
ABNER REED,
WM. W. POTTER,
WILLIAM IRVIN,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
ROBERT U. JACOBS.

April 18th 1821.

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike road Company, that an Election will be held on Monday the fourth day of June next, at the house of Evan Miles in the borough of Bellefonte, to elect by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, twelve Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the business of the said company for one year; and until such other officers shall be chosen.

By order of the Board,
TH. BURNSIDE, *Pres't.*

Bellefonte, April 26th 1821.

Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Haines township, Centre county, an apprentice to the Blacksmith trade, named

James Collier,

about 18 years old, five feet two or three inches high, dark hair. The above reward will be given, but no charges, if brought home.

Daniel Stam.

Haines township, April 26th 1821.

Dissolution of Partnership

The Partnership of ARMOR & CALLAGHEN, Tailors, Bellefonte, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Charles Callaghen for himself, and Wm. Armor for himself, in the same shop where they now work.

WM. ARMOR,
CHARLES CALLAGHEN.

Bellefonte, April 25, 1821.

Twenty dollars Reward.

THE subscriber was met on the evening of the 16th instant on the road leading from Bellefonte to the end of Nittany mountain, about three miles from the former place, and robbed of forty five dollars in Bank notes of the following description:—3 ten dollar notes on the bank of the United States—2 five dollar notes on a bank in Wheeling, and one three, and two one dollar notes on the bank of Steubenville. The robbery was perpetrated by two men, armed with two pistols one large and one small one, and a dirk with an ivory handle. One of the men was of a sandy complexion sandy whiskers, extending under his chin, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wore a straight bodied bottle green coat—dark coloured pantaloons with a broad fall down, and one or two bullet buttons on each side, his right eye was marked with a small white spot on the ball. The other was about five feet five inches high, of a pale complexion, black hair, and wore a coarse blue cloth coat with short skirts, and the buttons very far apart on the henches. This little man was remarkably ferocious in his behaviour.

As the good of society indispensably requires that those two marauders should be apprehended and brought to justice, the subscriber will give the above reward for their apprehension and conviction.

Charles M'Gavern.

Bellefonte, April 17, 1821.

Brigade Orders.

The ensuing Battalion trainings of the 2nd Brigade, 10th Division, P. M. will be held in the following order, viz:

The 2nd bat. 62nd regt. commanded by Major Sharer will meet on Monday the 14th of May.

The 1st bat. of said regt. commanded by Major Raymond, will meet on Tuesday the 15th of May.

The 1st. bat. 29th regt. commanded by Major Denlinger, will meet on Wednesday the 16th of May.

The 2nd bat. of said regt. commanded by Major Caldwell, will meet on Thursday the 17th of May.

The 2nd bat. 32nd regt. commanded by Major Hasson, will meet on Friday the 18th of May.

The 1st bat. of said regt. commanded by Major Ogden, will meet on Saturday the 19th of May.

JAMES T. SCOTT.
Inspector, 2nd B. 10 D. P. M.

April 10, 1821.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike Company, are requested to pay an instalment of two dollars on each share of stock, on or before the 2nd day of April next, and a further instalment of four dollars on each share on or before the first day of June next.

W. BRINDLE, *Treasurer.*

Bellefonte, February 27, 1821.

WM. ALEXANDER,

FROM Bellefonte, informs the public that he has taken that well known

Tavern Stand

at Mill Hall, Centre county. He hopes by an assiduous attention, to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

He keeps on hand a constant supply of every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber cautions all persons against taking an assignment of his note to James Gallaher, for ninety dollars, dated in April 1819: he having paid the amount to Gallaher.

HOTHER HAGE.

April 9th. 1821.

Dr. Montgomery,

INFORMS his friends, that he has commenced the practice of Physic, in Jersey shore, Lycoming county. His shop is directly opposite Mr. Babbs tavern; where he can be consulted at any time, by persons desirous of obtaining medical aid. Due attendance shall be given to all calls made upon him in the line of his profession.

April 2nd. 1821.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership between William Curll, Parks and Carpenter, trading under the firm of *William Curll & Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm either by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to William Curll, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of officers for collection, without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CURLL.

White Hall April 1, 1821.

Stray Horse.

Strayed away from the subscriber, living in Bellefonte, on Friday the 30th ult. a BAY HORSE, near 16 hands high, and about 13 years old, large joints and feet, high in the withers, some saddle marks, one or two white feet, and a switch tail.—Whoever will return the above described Horse, or give information where he is, shall be liberally rewarded.

Robert D. Macbride.

Bellefonte, April 4, 1821.

To Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Commissioners appointed by an act of the general assembly, for building a bridge over the West branch of the Susquehanna river, near the mouth of Andersons's creek, where the turnpike crosses the same, will attend at the house of William Packer, in Clearfield county, on Wednesday the 9th day of May next, and receive proposals for building the said Bridge. The said bridge is to be constructed with good and substantial materials, with stone abutments and piers (if necessary) of a sufficient width, well compacted together with lime and sand mortar above low water-mark; well floored with oak plank, and covered with pine shingles. The contractor will receive the Governor's draft on the State Treasury for one moiety of his contract as soon as the piers and abutments are erected, and the balance will be paid in like manner when the Commissioners certify to the Governor that the work is completed. A detailed plan of the bridge and work will be expected with the proposals.

JAMES HARRIOT,
THOMAS BURNSIDE,
FRANCIS RAWLE. } *Com'rs.*

April 2, 1821.

LOST,

Between Robinson's tavern in Ferguson township, Centre county, and the residence of Mr. Maffet at the foot of Tussey mountain, Huntingdon county, a

Pocket Book,

made out of fair leather, containing a quantity of money in Bank notes, with papers of considerable value to the owner. Any person finding the same and returning it with its contents to the owner, shall be handsomely rewarded. The above was lost on Monday the 19th inst.

Wm. Robinson.

Bellefonte, March 2[illegible] 1821.

POETRY.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

No I WILL WEEP NO MORE—
POUR ON; I WILL ENDURE *Lear.*

Spring hath its flowers—its hour of bloom'
Its balmy airs of odorous sight;
A while they shed their sweet perfume;
A little while—and fade, and die,
And when as o'er, such hour hath fled,
And wintry storms the sky obscure,
When rag'd the tempest, still I've said,
"Pour on, I will endure."

Youth hath its pleasures—brightly beam,
On fancy's eye, life's flowery ways;
And love and hope, with fairy gleam,
Enchantment throw o'er distant days,
Yet have I seen those prospects fade,
Though youth had deemed the promise sure,
And midst the wreck of feeling said,
'Pour on; I will endure."

Man may be happy—I have known,
When pleasure's cup I freely quaff'd,
My joys bright sunshine around me shone,
Untasted sorrow's bitter draught,
But deadly persecution sped—
Her poisonous shafts with aim too sure;
My heart had withered—yet I said,
"Pour on; I will endure."

Life is a shadow—soon the sun,
That casts it to the earth shall set;
And a man a few brief glasses run,
His joys and sorrows shall forget.
Yet there is hope, when life is fled,
Of blissful realms and pleasures pure;
And in that hope, through life, I've said,
"Pour on; I will endure."

JAQUES.

Charles XII. The activity and hardiness of this prince are well known. He was sometimes on horsback for four and twenty hours successively, and thus traversed the greatest part of his kingdom almost entirely alone. In one of these rapid excursions he met with a very singular adventure.

Accompanied only by a few guards, whom he had left far behind, his horse fell dead under him. This might have embarrassed an ordinary man but, it gave Charles no sort of uneasiness. Sure of finding another, but not equally so of meeting with a good saddle and pistols, he ungirts his horse, claps the whole upon his own back, and thus accoutered, marches to the next inn which by good fortune was not far off,

Entering the stable, he found there a horse entirely to his mind; therefore, without further ceremony, he claped on his saddle and housing with great composure, and was just going to mount, when the gentleman who owned the horse, was informed of the matter. He asked the king bluntly how he came to meddle with his horse, having never seen him before. Charles easily replied, squeezing his lips, as was his way, that he took the horse because he wanted one; "for you see (continued he) if I have none I must be obliged to carry the saddle myself."

This answer did not at all satisfy the gentleman, who instantly drew his sword. In that the King was not much behind hand with him, and to it they went; when the guards now came up and testified that surprise which is natural at seeing arms in the hands of a subject against his king. The gentleman was not less surprised than they, at his undesigned insult upon his majesty. His astonishment, however was soon dissipated by the king, who taking him by the hand called him a brave fellow, and assured him that he should be provided for.

He was not worse than his word, the gentleman was afterwards promoted to a considerable command in the army.

Scottish Justice under British Laws.

A poor man living in America whilst it was a British province, was tempted by hunger to violate the British game laws, by shooting a deer when in the red; the penalty of which was five pounds, one half to the informer, the other half to the king—but in case the offender was unable to pay, *he was to suffer thirty lashes.* In a short time after the offence was commited, the man was informed upon by his neighbour, to whom he gave half the deer. The informer in hopes of getting half the fine, attended the trial which was before an old Scotch magistrate. The evidence being in point the magistrate observed that he was compelled to give judgment against the defendant, who replied that he had no money. "Well mon (said the magistrate,) we mon ha the lashes then," The man was submissive. The magistrate then thus addressed the Sheriff "Tak that mon *the informer*, tie him till yon tree, and gie him fifteen lashes, and when king George comes over we'll gie him half. *Half till the informer and half to the King.*"

Mother Hopkins told me, that she heard Green's wife say, that John Harries wife told her, that granny Kopkins heard the widow Bashman say, that captain Weed's wife thought, col. Hopkin's wife believed that old Miss Lamb reconed, that Samuel Dunham's wife had told Spalding's wife, that she heard John Franks's wife say, that her mother told her, old Miss Jenks heard granny Cook say that it was a matter of fact.

An Entertainment.

Foot having been invited to dine with the late Duke of Leinster, at Dublin, gave the following account of this entertainment: 'As to splendor, so far as it went, I admit it, there was a very fine sideboard of plate; and a man could have swallowed a silversmith's shop, there was enough to satisfy him; but as to all the rest—his mutton was white, his veal was red, the flesh was kept too long, the venison was not kept long enough; to sum up all, every thing was *cold* except his *ice*, and every thing *sour* except his *vinegar*.'

To be master of ourselves and habits, it is indispensably necessary that our thoughts be good and regular, which is affected by good converse either with books or persons: hence we may know ourselves, and adapt particular remedies to our weakness; for there is nothing impossible that is necessary to the accomplishment of our happiness.

W. ROBINSON,
Watch & Clockmaker and Silversmith,

Returns his sincere thanks to the people of Centre county, for the encouragement he has received since he commenced the above business in the borough of Bellefonte. He solicits a continuance of their favors, and informs them that he will keep up a regular establishment in the said borough, in the store adjoining Doctor Curtin's house, in the Diamond of the town. All watches and clocks repaired by him, will be warranted to keep good time for the space of one year from the delivery; and if on the non-performance of the work, he will return any charge made. From his long experience and knowledge in the above arts he hopes to merit a generous share of public patronage; as he flatters himself that his abilities will bear the strictest scrutiny.

SURVEYING instruments of all kinds made and repaired by him on the newest plan.

Bellefonte, December, 17, 1820.

To the Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS, I tender you my grateful acknowledgements for the honor you were pleased to confer on me, at the last election for Sheriff, by placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff. This flattering testimony of your confidence encourages me to offer myself again a candidate for your suffrage at the ensuing election. I have given this early intimation of my intention as I do not intend to travel over the counties to solicit votes, as the usual practice is. I am persuaded the freemen of these counties have too much virtue and independence, and too high a sense of Republican dignity, to be moved one way or another by personal solicitations. I, therefore, mean to treat them as intelligent Republicans ought to be treated, Reserving nevertheless the right of repelling any false report that may be circulated to my disadvantage, in and such way as shall be deemed most proper, if any such thing should happen, which I hope will not. I shall make no pompous professions about the performance of the duties of the office, if elected. My interest as well as my duty, will require me to do every thing faithfully and correctly.

Joseph Butler.

Bellefonte, January 16, 1821.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Istitution for the Deaf and Dumb

The Directors have instructed the committe of admission to make known to the public, that the Legislature of th State has granted an act of incorporation to this institution, by which the instruction and support of fifty indigent pupils, residents of the State, are provided for at the expence of the Commonwealth; each pupil to be so privileged for three years: by the same act it is provided that whenever more applications are made for the benefits of the institution, than can be received at any one time, the directors shall apportion their number to the several counties of the State according to the representation, that each county, may equally partake of the public bounty. With a view to afford sufficient time for this information to be diseminated, the directors have determined to delay forming a new class until the *last Monday in May next*, and that applications for admission into such class must be received by the committee on or before the first of May, 1821, at which time the appointment will be made and information immediately communicated to the friends of such pupils as will be received into the class. Applications, post paid, are invited by the undersined they must state the name, age sex, residence, capacity, and also som- satisfactory evidence of the proposed pupil, together with the names of their parents or guardians.

The institution is located in a commodious building, and every attention is bestowed by the directors with the aid of twelve highly respectable ladies, to promote the comfort of the pupils under their care. Two regular Physicians afford their services to the family, and a matron has charge of the domestic arrangements of the house. Parents, guardians or friends of ability to pay for the education and support of their children in this institution, are informed that the charge for instruction, boarding, lodging and washing, is one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, one half payable in advance.

Jacob Gratz, No. 2 S. Seventh street
Dr. Wm. Price, No. 225 Mark. st.
Dr. Franklin Bache, No. 162 Sp. st.
Samuel Wood, No. 73 S. Fifth st
Samuel Canby, jr. No. 56 S. Wharves

Philadelphia, March 2, 1821.

FOR SALE,
24,000

Acres of land in Jefferson county, situate on Toby's creek and its waters. The State road lately laid out from Olean, in New York, to Kittaning, passes through this land.

Six thousand acres

on the waters of Sandylick, about three miles north of the new Turnpike to Erie. It will be sold to settlers in tracts of one hundred and fifty acres each, at one dollar per acre, in reasonable payments. Good titles with general warrantee will be made, by

Henry Shippen.

Huntingdon, December 9, 1820.

To be sold at private Sale.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Thomas M'Calmont, Esq. late of Walker township deceased, Will be sold by private sale,

180 acres of land,

between thirty and forty of which are cleared, adjoining lands of James Sterrett and others. For terms apply to,

Francis M'Ewen,
William Smyth,
Executors.

April 11, 1820.

Bellefonte Hotel.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed his old stand in the borough of Bellefonte known by the name of the BELLEFONTE HOTEL, for the entertainment of all those who may favor him with their custom; and for the information of the public, begs leave to state, that his house is large and commodious, his table as good as the situation of the place will admit of, his liquors of the first quality, his stabling good and well supplied with provender, and all things in good order for the comfortable entertainment of both man and horse, at moderate prices. He hopes by his care and attention to merit a share of the public patronage.

John Rankin.

N. B. Carters can be accomodated with hay and all kinds of grain, at the lowest rates possible. J. R.

REMOVAL.

HAMMOND & PAGE

Make known to the public that they have removed their Store to that well known stand formerly occupied by Mr. Roland Curtin as a store. They have just received, in addition to their former stock, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Which they will dispose of on very moderate terms, for CASH, or exchange for suitable country produce.

Bellefonte, April 2, 1821.

WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP, FOR CASH,
Onandago Salt,

By the barrel or bushel. Apply to
WM. L. PACKER.

Clearfield county, Feb. 14, 1821.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.